

Iran's assertion that its nuclear program is peaceful and is aimed at producing 6,000 megawatts of electricity is highly dubious given the efforts to conceal construction of the Nantanz and Arak facilities and its plentiful supplies of oil and gas reserves. In her testimony before the U.S.-Israel Joint Parliamentary Committee, Assistant Secretary of State for Verification and Compliance, Paula A. DeSutter agreed and stated: "Iran's attempts to explain why it needs an indigenous nuclear fuel cycle are simply not credible."

In fact, United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors have found traces of highly enriched, weapons grade uranium on Iranian nuclear equipment at two sites.

I am pleased that the IAEA Board of Governor's passed resolution last week setting a deadline of October 31 for Iran to come clean about its nuclear program. As IAEA spokeswoman Melissa Fleming stated:

What the IAEA inspectors need is accelerated cooperation, full transparency on the part of Iran, so that we can clear up these questions in a matter of weeks, and not months and months.

Talks have begun between the IAEA and Iranian authorities about Iran's nuclear program and the October 31 deadline. Our resolution supports the IAEA efforts to bring Iran into compliance with its international obligations. Among other things, it: deplores the Islamic Republic of Iran's development of a nuclear weapons program and for its failures to report material, facilities, and activities to the International Atomic Energy Agency as it is obligated to do pursuant to its safeguards agreement; concurs with the conclusion reached in the U.S. Department of State's Annual Noncompliance Report that Iran is pursuing a program to develop nuclear weapons; calls on the President of the United States to urge the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept in full the International Atomic Energy Agency's September 12, 2003 resolution; calls on member states of the United Nations to join the United States in preventing the Islamic Republic of Iran from continuing to pursue and develop programs or facilities that could be used in a nuclear weapons program; and calls on the United Nations Security Council to immediately undertake consideration of the threat to international peace and security posed by Iran's nuclear weapons program as well as such action as may be necessary, including a Security Council resolution, that would impose diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran should Iran fail to live up to its obligations to the International Atomic Energy Agency by October 31, 2003.

In addition, its calls on the Government of Iran to: to come into verifiable compliance with its obligations under the September 12, 2003 resolution of the International Atomic Energy Agency; to come into verifiable compliance with its obligations under the Treaty

on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and to immediately sign the Model Additional Protocol of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which would allow inspectors freer access to nuclear sites.

The international community must stand together to put pressure on Tehran to live up to its commitments and, in particular, sign the additional protocol to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty to permit snap, short-notice inspections of Iran's declared and undeclared nuclear facilities.

I, for one, had been hopeful that Iran in recent years had begun to take the necessary steps to rejoin international community. The election of President Mohammad Khatami in May, 1997 appeared to be a vote for moderation and engagement with the outside world.

Yet, the clandestine nuclear weapons program, the continued support for terror, the numerous human rights abuses against religious minorities including Iranian Jews, the suppression of the student lead pro-democracy movement, and the continued uncompromising influence of the unelected hardliners in the Council of Guardians and the military lead me to conclude that we still have a long ways to go before we see a peaceful, stable, democratic Iran.

I firmly believe that the Iranian people desire to see their country break its ties with the past and commit itself to a future based on democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

If they are to realize that dream, the United States must work closely with our friend and allies in the international community to put pressure on Iran to abandon its nuclear weapons program, cease its support for terror, and become a positive force for change in the Middle East. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1838. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1839. Mr. ENSIGN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1840. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1841. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1842. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1843. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1844. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1845. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

her to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1846. Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. REED, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1847. Mr. FEINGOLD proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1848. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1849. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1850. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1851. Mr. REID (for Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1852. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DAYTON, and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1853. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. GRAHAM, of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1854. Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1855. Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1856. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mrs. DOLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1857. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. NELSON, of Florida, Mr. GRAHAM, of Florida, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1858. Mr. NELSON, of Florida proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1859. Mr. REID (for Ms. LANDRIEU) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1838. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 316. (a) RESTORATION OF FULL RETIRED PAY BENEFITS.—Section 1414 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1414. Members eligible for retired pay who have service-connected disabilities: payment of retired pay and veterans' disability compensation

"(a) PAYMENT OF BOTH RETIRED PAY AND COMPENSATION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a member or former member of the uniformed services who is entitled to retired pay (other than as specified in subsection (c)) and who is also entitled to veterans' disability compensation is entitled to